Performance Measurement 201:

Best practices in performance measure design and implementation





















2014 AmeriCorps

State and National Symposium

Performance Measurement Overview

- Ongoing, systematic process of tracking your program or project outputs and outcomes
- Outputs: Amount of service provided (people served, products created, or programs developed)
- Outcomes: Changes or benefits that occur
 - Can reflect changes in individuals, organizations, communities, or the environment
 - Typically include changes in knowledge, attitudes, behavior, or condition
 - Must have a logical connection to the intervention and be aligned with outputs



Purpose of Performance Measurement







- Recognition of progress
 - Collect reliable information about the intervention's implementation and progress toward outcomes
- Accountability to funders and stakeholders
 - Communicate achievements in a meaningful and compelling way
- Program improvement
 - Spot and correct problems
 - Strengthen the intervention
 - Determine where to allocate limited resources.



How CNCS Uses Performance Measures

- Tell the story of the collective impact of national service programs
- National Performance Measures:
 - Reflect CNCS Strategic Plan and programming priorities
 - Allow for consistent terms, definitions, and approaches to measurement ("speaking the same language")
 - Priority Measures: used across multiple CNCS programs
 - Complementary Measures: customized for particular programs (e.g., AmeriCorps)
- Applicant-determined Measures*:
 - Intended for programs whose interventions, outputs, or outcomes do not fit under existing National Performance Measures

*Some National Performance Measures have applicant-determined outcomes



Best Practices: Performance Measure Design



- Select PMs that fit your program design and theory of change, not vice versa
- Less = more: focus on a small number of high-quality measures
- Measure outputs and outcomes for program beneficiaries*
- Clearly define all terms used
- For longer-term outcomes, set targets that are achievable in a single grant year

^{*}Except for member development and teacher corps measures

Best Practices: Performance Measure Design (continued)

- Use numerical targets, not percentages
- For outcomes that require participant follow-up, set targets that take into account response rate attrition
- Clearly distinguish outcomes from outputs while maintaining logical alignment
- Choose outcome measures that are ambitious but realistic; ensure that the program can realistically document or track the required information



Best Practices: Performance Measure Implementation and Data Collection

- Set up MOUs with service sites that clearly lay out data collection responsibilities/expectations
- Provide up-front training in data collection for members, site supervisors, and other program staff
- Obtain baseline data so that changes can be objectively assessed, rather than assessing perceptions of change retroactively
- Select data collection instruments that are valid (measure what they are supposed to measure) and reliable (yield consistent results)
- Keep data collection procedures consistent over time and across different sites



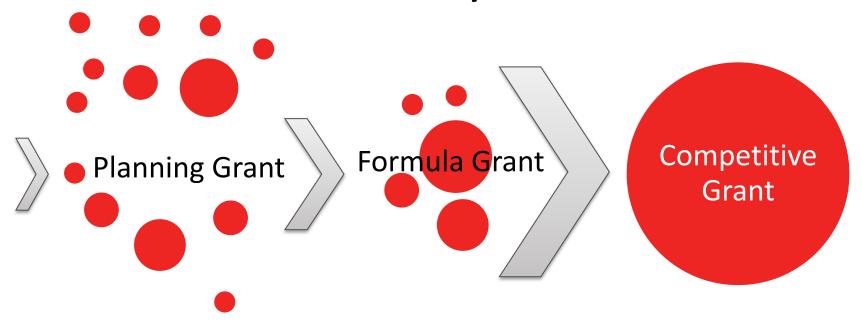
Best Practices: Performance Measure Implementation and Data Collection (cont.)

- Choose data collection instruments that are accessible and yield timely data
- Develop creative ways to improve beneficiary responses to data collection efforts (incentives, etc.)
- Allocate sufficient resources toward data collection efforts: money, time, personnel
- Build in time for data review and verification prior to compiling/submitting reports
- Incorporate data quality review protocols into monitoring visits to sites
- Share best practices between programs/commissions



Successful Strategies from the Field

Performance Measurement is an Evolutionary Process







	Planning Grant	Formula Grant	Competitive Grant
Туре	Model PMs (set targets)	Applicant-defined PMs or National PMs	At least 1 National PM; others if needed
Training	Intro to PMsBasics of PMs (what, why)Using PM Module	 PM 101 PMs as management tool Developing tracking and reporting systems 	 PM 201 Refining tracking and reporting systems Requirements for National PMs
Monitoring	Focus = timing and progress	Ensure tools and systems are in place and being implemented	+ Ensure required tools and systems are in place and being implemented
Feedback		 Accuracy of targets Effectiveness of tracking and reporting systems Implications for program design 	





Successful Strategies from the Field

- Developing and/or clarifying PMs
 - Engage stakeholders early and often
 - Use feedback and data to set reasonable targets
 - Model and pilot-test approaches
 - Get help from a professional!
- Collecting PM data
 - Don't reinvent the wheel
 - Know requirements and limitations and be flexible when appropriate
 - Be accessible







Successful Strategies from the Field

- Providing T&TA to applicants and/or subgrantees regarding performance measurement and data collection
 - Engage peers as trainers
 - Connect those who get it with those who don't yet
- Monitoring subgrantees/operating sites for successful PM implementation and data collection
 - Set milestones and review at regular intervals
 - Keep the big picture front and center







Activity: Exploring Sample Performance Measures



- Review the assigned performance measure (different tables will be asked to review different measures).
- At your tables, discuss what aspect(s) of the performance measure could be improved, and propose specific changes to address the identified issues.
- Be ready to share your recommendations with the larger group.

Additional Resources

- AmeriCorps Performance Measures: <u>www.nationalserviceresources.gov/npm/ac</u>
- Performance Measurement Core Curriculum: <u>www.nationalserviceresources.gov/npm/training-resources</u>
 - Performance Measurement Basics
 - Theory of Change
 - Evidence
 - Quality Performance Measures
 - Data Collection and Instruments